

Medical Terminology, Anatomy & Physiology

1. **Which of the following BEST describes the anatomical position?**
 - a. Supine with arms crossed over the chest and knees slightly bent
 - b. Standing, facing forward, with arms raised above the head
 - c. Standing, facing forward, with arms at the side, palms forward
 - d. Standing in profile with the hands on the hips
2. **Which of the following describes the midline of the body?**
 - a. An imaginary line dividing the body into equal right and left halves
 - b. An imaginary line dividing the body into a top and bottom portion
 - c. The intersection of two imaginary lines crossing at the umbilicus
 - d. An imaginary line dividing the body into a front and a back portion
3. **The inside of a person's thigh is also known as its _____ aspect.**
 - a. inferior
 - b. lateral
 - c. medial
 - d. axillary
4. **What is another term for the frontal aspect of the body?**
 - a. Caudal
 - b. Dorsal
 - c. Posterior
 - d. Anterior
5. **A patient with bilateral femur fractures would have which of the following?**
 - a. Two fractures in the same femur
 - b. A femur fracture occurring with little or no trauma
 - c. A femur fracture in which the bone ends have punctured the muscle and skin of the thigh
 - d. Fractures of both femurs
6. **The elbow is _____ to the wrist.**
 - a. medial
 - b. inferior
 - c. proximal
 - d. dorsal
7. **To check the distal pulse of a patient with an injury to the forearm, the EMT would check which of the following pulses?**
 - a. Brachial
 - b. Radial
 - c. Carotid
 - d. Axillary
8. **With regard to anatomical locations, which of the following is NOT true?**
 - a. The umbilicus is located on the ventral aspect of the body.
 - b. The ears are located on the lateral aspect of the head.
 - c. The foot is distal to the knee.
 - d. The mouth is proximal to the nose.
9. **Which of the following are the abdominal regions created by drawing two imaginary lines intersecting at the navel?**
 - a. Abdominal quadrants
 - b. Abdominal planes
 - c. Abdominal regions
 - d. Abdominal sextants

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10. **Which of the following BEST describes the location of the mid-axillary line?**
 - a. A line from the center of the armpit, extending vertically down the side of the chest
 - b. A line drawn diagonally from the outer end of the clavicle to the navel
 - c. A line drawn horizontally from one armpit to the other, across the front of the body
 - d. A line drawn vertically from the xiphoid process to the pubic bone
11. **Which of the following BEST describes the Trendelenburg position?**
 - a. Lying on the side with the legs drawn up and the arms clasped around them
 - b. Lying on the side
 - c. Semi-sitting
 - d. Lying on the back with head lower than the legs
12. **The Trendelenburg position would be used to transport which of the following patients?**
 - a. A patient having difficulty breathing
 - b. A patient in shock
 - c. A patient with a head injury
 - d. A patient having difficulty maintaining his airway
13. **Which of the following describes Fowler's position?**
 - a. Lying flat on the back
 - b. Lying on the side
 - c. Lying on the stomach
 - d. Sitting upright with the legs straight
14. **Which of the following structures or tissues is NOT part of the musculoskeletal system?**
 - a. Ligaments
 - b. Acetabulum
 - c. Fat
 - d. Tendons
15. **The two major portions of the skull are the:**
 - a. atlas and axis.
 - b. manubrium and mandible.
 - c. cranium and face.
 - d. frontal bone and ilium.
16. **Which of the following structures does NOT form part of the thorax?**
 - a. Sternum
 - b. Ribs
 - c. The 8th through 19th vertebrae
 - d. Ischium
17. **What is another name for the eye socket?**
 - a. Orbit
 - b. Parietal bone
 - c. Zygomatic arch
 - d. Odontoid process
18. **What are the two most easily injured portions of the spine?**
 - a. Sacral and coccygeal
 - b. Cervical and thoracic
 - c. Cervical and lumbar
 - d. Lumbar and sacral

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19. **What is the inferiormost portion of the sternum?**
 - a. Body
 - b. Sternal notch
 - c. Xiphoid process
 - d. Manubrium
20. **What is the large, wing-shaped bone on either side of the pelvis?**
 - a. Ischium
 - b. Acetabulum
 - c. Pubis
 - d. Ilium
21. **Which of the following is NOT part of the lower extremity?**
 - a. Femur
 - b. Carpals
 - c. Pelvis
 - d. Patella
22. **What is the largest bone of the lower leg?**
 - a. Tibia
 - b. Femur
 - c. Fibula
 - d. Patella
23. **What is another name for the shoulder blade?**
 - a. Pharynx
 - b. Clavicle
 - c. Patella
 - d. Scapula
24. **What is the bone on the thumb side of the forearm?**
 - a. Fibula
 - b. Acromion
 - c. Radius
 - d. Ulna
25. **What is the long bone of the upper portion of the arm?**
 - a. Scapula
 - b. Ulna
 - c. Humerus
 - d. Radius
26. **What are the small bones that make up the wrist called?**
 - a. Tarsals
 - b. Carpals
 - c. Metatarsals
 - d. Metacarpals
27. **What type of muscles control the size of the bronchioles in the lungs?**
 - a. Voluntary muscles
 - b. Striated muscles
 - c. Skeletal muscles
 - d. Smooth muscles

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28. **Which of the following terms describes the heart muscle's ability to generate its own electrical impulses?**
- Contractility
 - Conductivity
 - Automaticity
 - Irritability
29. **Which of the following structures closes over the trachea to protect it during swallowing?**
- Pharynx
 - Epiglottis
 - Cricoid cartilage
 - Diaphragm
30. **Which of the following respiratory processes requires the active use of muscles?**
- Inhalation
 - Bifurcation
 - Exhalation
 - Gas exchange
31. **What type of blood vessels surround the alveoli?**
- Arterioles
 - Veins
 - Capillaries
 - Arteries
32. **Which of the following types of blood vessels allow the exchange of substances between the blood and the cells of the body?**
- Venules
 - Alveoli
 - Capillaries
 - Arterioles
33. **Which of the following structures receives deoxygenated blood from the body via the vena cavae?**
- Right ventricle
 - Left ventricle
 - Right atrium
 - Left atrium
34. **What vessel carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs?**
- Vena cava
 - Aorta
 - Pulmonary arteries
 - Pulmonary veins
35. **What is the strongest and most muscular part of the heart?**
- Left atrium
 - Right ventricle
 - Left ventricle
 - Right atrium
36. **An artery is a blood vessel that only:**
- returns blood to the heart.
 - carries oxygenated blood.
 - carries deoxygenated blood.
 - carries blood away from the heart.

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37. **The cardiac muscle receives its supply of oxygenated blood by which of the following mechanisms?**
- a. Coronary arteries that branch off the aorta
 - b. Coronary veins that branch off the pulmonary vein as it returns oxygenated blood to the heart
 - c. Absorption of oxygen from the blood returning from the lungs
 - d. None of the above
38. **A clot cannot form without which of the following blood components?**
- a. Plasma
 - b. Corpuscles
 - c. Platelets
 - d. White blood cells
39. **In which of the following locations is the femoral pulse palpated?**
- a. At the groin
 - b. Behind the knee
 - c. On the medial side of the ankle, posterior to the tibia
 - d. On the medial side of the upper arm
40. **The pulse palpated on the top of the foot is called the _____ pulse.**
- a. phalanx proximalis
 - b. tibialis posterior
 - c. dorsalis pedis
 - d. suprametatarsal
41. **Which of the following constituents makes up half of the volume of blood in the body?**
- a. Platelets
 - b. Plasma
 - c. Red blood cells
 - d. White corpuscles
42. **What condition of immediate concern results from a loss of red blood cells due to hemorrhage?**
- a. Decreased ability to fight infection
 - b. Decrease in pulse rate
 - c. Decreased oxygen delivery to the tissues
 - d. Decreased production of carbon dioxide
43. **The pressure against the walls of the blood vessels as blood is ejected from the heart and circulates through the body is the _____ blood pressure.**
- a. systolic
 - b. diastolic
 - c. central venous
 - d. mean arterial
44. **Which of the following BEST describes the medical condition of shock?**
- a. Hypotension
 - b. A state of inadequate tissue perfusion
 - c. An extreme emotional reaction to a stressful event
 - d. Delayed capillary refill
45. **Which of the following are the components of the nervous system?**
- a. Brain and autonomic nerves
 - b. Spinal cord and motor nerves
 - c. Spinal cord and sensory nerves
 - d. Brain, spinal cord, and nerves

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46. **Which of the following is the primary function of the stomach?**
- Production of bile
 - Absorption of water from food products
 - Chemical breakdown of food by acidic secretions
 - Absorption of nutrients into the bloodstream
47. **Failure of the liver would result in which of the following?**
- Inability to filter out old and damaged blood cells
 - Inability to secrete insulin
 - Inability to detoxify harmful substances in the bloodstream
 - None of the above
48. **Which of the following is a function of the skin?**
- Regulation of body temperature
 - Regulation of salt and water balance
 - Protection from the environment
 - All of the above
49. **Which layer of the skin is exposed to the environment?**
- Adipose tissue
 - Dermis
 - Subcutaneous tissue
 - Epidermis
50. **Which of the following body systems produces hormones?**
- Cardiovascular
 - Gastrointestinal
 - Exocrine
 - Endocrine
51. **Which organ secretes insulin after a person eats a large meal?**
- Gallbladder
 - Spleen
 - Liver
 - Pancreas
52. **Which of the following organs functions as a reservoir for blood that can be used in case of blood loss?**
- Liver
 - Spleen
 - Thyroid gland
 - Heart
53. **At which of the following locations could you palpate a malleolus?**
- Elbow
 - Ankle
 - Spinal column
 - Wrist
54. **Which of the following is the only movable bone of the face?**
- Mandible
 - Maxilla
 - Zygoma
 - Manubrium

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55. **Which of the following structures allows food to move from the mouth to the stomach?**
- Trachea
 - Vena cava
 - Duodenum
 - Esophagus
56. **Which of the following structures BEST describes the makeup of the torso?**
- Thorax and abdomen
 - Thorax, abdomen, pelvis, lower extremities
 - Head, neck, thorax, abdomen
 - Region from the nipple line to the navel
57. **Which of the following spine sections make up the tailbone?**
- Ischium
 - Sacrum
 - Coccyx
 - Cervical vertebrae
58. **Which of the following is NOT part of the upper extremities?**
- Carpals
 - Calcaneus
 - Clavicle
 - Scapula
59. **Which of the following structures protects the lower airway from food, liquids, and other substances?**
- Trachea
 - Epiglottis
 - Larynx
 - Chordae tendinae
60. **Which of the following statements concerning arteries is true?**
- All arteries carry oxygenated blood.
 - All arteries return blood to the heart.
 - All arteries carry blood away from the heart.
 - All arteries carry deoxygenated blood.

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Test Name: medical terminology and AP

1. c. Standing, facing forward, with arms at the side, palms forward
2. a. An imaginary line dividing the body into equal right and left halves
3. c. medial
4. d. Anterior
5. d. Fractures of both femurs
6. c. proximal
7. b. Radial
8. d. The mouth is proximal to the nose.
9. a. Abdominal quadrants
10. a. A line from the center of the armpit, extending vertically down the side of the chest
11. d. Lying on the back with head lower than the legs
12. b. A patient in shock
13. d. Sitting upright with the legs straight
14. c. Fat
15. c. cranium and face.
16. d. Ischium
17. a. Orbit
18. c. Cervical and lumbar
19. c. Xiphoid process
20. d. Ilium
21. b. Carpals
22. a. Tibia
23. d. Scapula
24. c. Radius
25. c. Humerus
26. b. Carpals
27. d. Smooth muscles
28. c. Automaticity
29. b. Epiglottis
30. a. Inhalation
31. c. Capillaries
32. c. Capillaries
33. c. Right atrium
34. c. Pulmonary arteries
35. c. Left ventricle
36. d. carries blood away from the heart.
37. a. Coronary arteries that branch off the aorta
38. c. Platelets
39. a. At the groin
40. c. dorsalis pedis
41. b. Plasma
42. c. Decreased oxygen delivery to the tissues
43. a. systolic
44. b. A state of inadequate tissue perfusion
45. d. Brain, spinal cord, and nerves
46. c. Chemical breakdown of food by acidic secretions
47. c. Inability to detoxify harmful substances in the bloodstream
48. d. All of the above
49. d. Epidermis
50. d. Endocrine
51. d. Pancreas
52. b. Spleen
53. b. Ankle
54. a. Mandible
55. d. Esophagus

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- 56. a. Thorax and abdomen
- 57. c. Coccyx
- 58. b. Calcaneus
- 59. b. Epiglottis
- 60. c. All arteries carry blood away from the heart.